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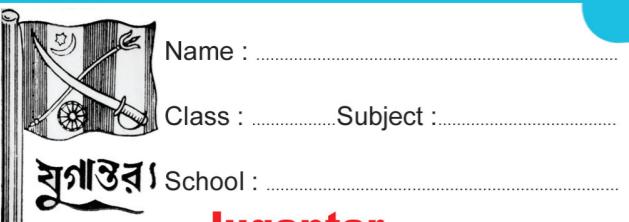
Anusheelan Samiti

Inspired by Bankim Chandra's philosophy it was established in Bengal in 1902 by Pramathanath Mitra, Satish Chandra Bose and others. Grew from local akhara, to overthrow British rule by building strong, disciplined youth ready for revolutionary violence, including bombings and assassinations. Played a central role in radicalizing the Indian freedom struggle, challenging British authority through militant actions.



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Subhas Chandra Bose established Azad Hind (Free India) a Provisional Government of Free India in Japanese-occupied Singapore in October 1943. It aimed for complete Indian Independence with principles of religious liberty, equality, and unity, establishing our own currency, courts, and civil code. Azad Hind Fauz formed from Indian prisoners of war and civilians in Southeast Asia, fought alongside Japanese forces, captured Andaman & Nicobar Islands and parts of Manipur. It significantly boosted the Indian independence movement and fostered a strong sense of national identity and patriotism.



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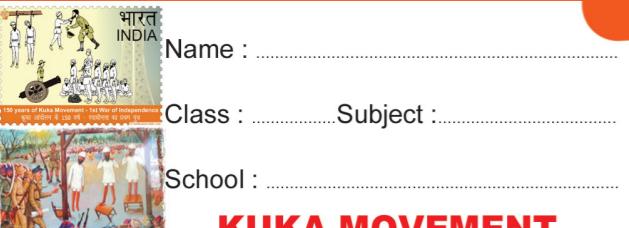
Jugantar

Jugantar was a significant secret revolutionary organization in Bengal, formed in 1906 by Aurobindo Ghosh and Barin Ghosh. It focused on achieving Indian independence from British rule through militant action, including sabotage and bomb-making. Its goal was to overthrow British rule through armed struggle, involving collecting arms, manufacturing explosives, and training youth for guerrilla warfare.

HINDUSTAN SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION

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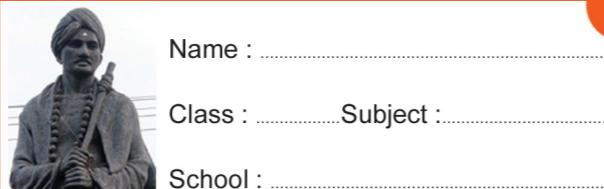
HSRA was a revolutionary organization (earlier Hindustan Republican Association) in India's freedom struggle. Founded by Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad, and Sukhdev to overthrow British rule and establish a socialist, republican state through armed resistance and propaganda. Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaque Khan, Jatin Das, and others were its members. HSRA was known for Kakori Train Robbery, avenging of Lala Lajpat Rai's death by assassinating British police officer John Saunders in 1928 and Central Legislative Assembly bombing, aiming to inspire the masses and fund their revolutionary activities.



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KUKA MOVEMENT

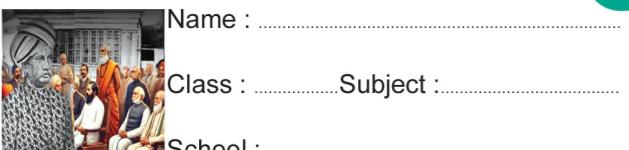
The Kuka Movement was a significant 19th-century socio-religious and anti-colonial uprising in Punjab. Led by Satguru Ram Singh, Kukas aimed to purify Sikhism and resist British rule through boycott of British goods, laws, and educational institutions and advocated self-rule and self-reliance and civil disobedience. It played an influential part of India's freedom struggle by promoting self-respect, equality, widow remarriage, wearing only white, hand-woven clothes and indigenous products. It discouraged alcohol/meat consumption, social evils.



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RAMADANDU

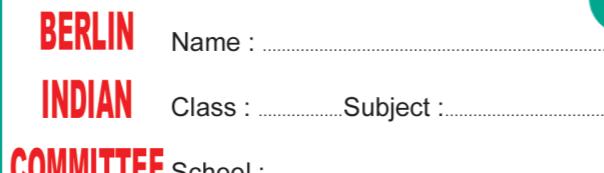
Duggirala Gopala Krishnayya, a freedom fighter formed an organized volunteer corps called the Rama Dandu to promote Swaraj in Andhra as an example of grassroots mobilization and spiritual inspiration during Independence movement. He emphasized spiritual strength and patriotic duty. Members of the Dandu wore saffron clothes and donned rudraksha beads and vermillion. Ramadandu is known for Chirala anti-tax agitation, establishing libraries, digging of common wells, promoting non-violence, promoting Swarajya party.



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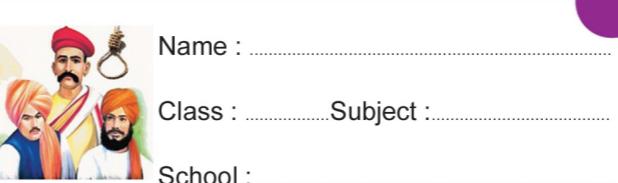
MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA

The Madras Mahajana Sabha, formed in May 1884 by M. Veeraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, and P. Ananda Charlu, was a crucial early Indian nationalist organization. Based in Madras (Chennai), it advocated for self-governance, civil rights, economic reforms (like tax/military cuts), and fair administration, uniting educated Indians and laying the groundwork for the broader independence movement.



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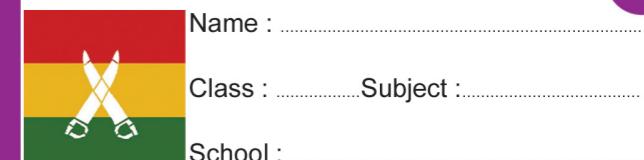
The Berlin Indian Committee, Indian Independence Committee after 1915, was an organization formed in Germany in 1914 by Indian students and political activists residing in the country. The Berlin-Indian Committee created an Indo-German-Turkish mission in the Indo-Iranian border to encourage the tribes to strike against British interests in 1916, the Berlin Committee established the Provisional Government of India in Kabul.



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Chapekar Club

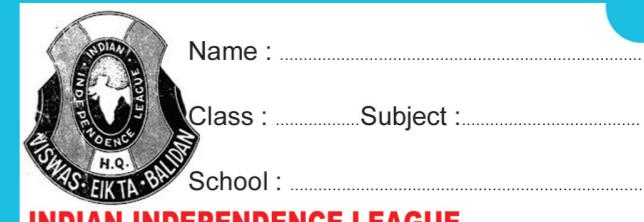
The Chapekar Club was founded by the Chapekar brothers (Damodar, Balkrishna, Vasudev) in Pune, was a revolutionary group formed to resist British rule, notably fueled by outrage over oppressive plague measures by British Commissioner W.C. Rand. It was influenced by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Hindu ideology, seeking to uphold Indian customs against British imposition. On June 22, 1897, Chapekar brothers assassinated Commissioner Rand as he returned from Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrations.



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Gadhar Party

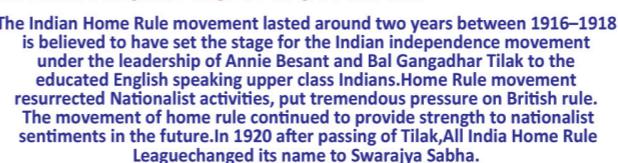
Sohan Singh Bhakna (President), Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand, and Taraknath Das established Gadhar Party on July 15, 1913, USA, at the Yugantar Ashram. Advocated freedom, equality, brotherhood, and secularism, uniting Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims. It published Gadhar newspaper, sent revolutionaries to India to foment rebellion, and were involved in armed uprisings against British rule.



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INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

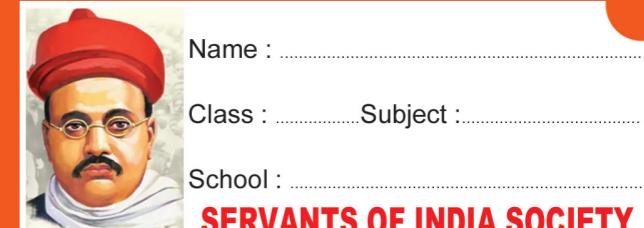
IIL was a political organization founded by Rash Behari Bose in the 1920s-1940s to unite Indians living abroad, especially in Southeast Asia, to fight for India's freedom from British rule. In 1943 Rash Behari Bose, handed over leadership of the League and the INA to Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore. IIL served as the political wing and think tank for the INA, helping to recruit soldiers (often Indian POWs) and coordinate efforts against the British during World War II.



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INDIAN HOME RULE MOVEMENT

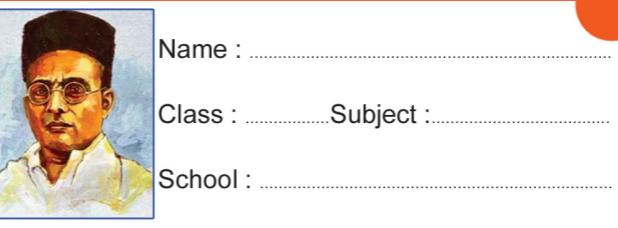
The Indian Home Rule movement lasted around two years between 1916-1918 is believed to have set the stage for the Indian independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the educated English-speaking upper-class Indians. Home Rule movement resurrected Nationalist activities, put tremendous pressure on British rule. The movement of home rule continued to provide strength to nationalist sentiments in the future. In 1920 after passing of Tilak, All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha.



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SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

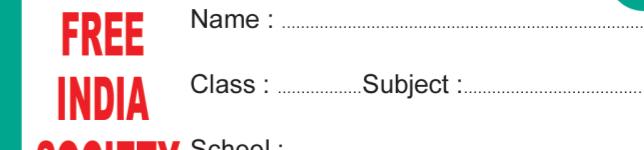
The Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in Pune in 1905. It was a pioneering organization dedicated to training selfless individuals as "national missionaries" to serve India through constitutional means, focusing on education, social reform like women's rights, anti-untouchability, rural upliftment, and health, operating as India's first secular service organization for the underprivileged. Members took oaths of selfless service, forgoing personal gain. The Society established schools, health centers, published a newspaper The Hitavada.



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ABHINAV BHARAT SOCIETY & MITR MELA

Abhinav Bharat Society was a secret revolutionary organization founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904. It originated from the earlier Mitra Mela in Nashik, aiming at overthrowing British rule in India through armed struggle and revolutionary nationalism.



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FREE INDIA SOCIETY

The Free India Society was a political organization of Indian students in the London India House, founded by V.D. Savarkar in 1906. Its aim was to promote Indian independence from British rule through revolutionary nationalism and serving as a hub for nationalist activity. It hosted lectures, organized cultural festivals, and served as a center for political activism among Indian students in London.